(b) if so, what was the composition of the committee and its terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report to Government; if so, what are the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A Committee of officials headed by Cabinet Secretary, with Secretary (Personnel), Home Secretary, Law Secretary and Director, Central Bureau of Investigation as members was constituted to review the role, functions and the working of the Central Bureau of Investigation and to examine the feasibility of bringing the whole of the CBI under a single administrative hierarchy. The Committee has submitted its report. The major recommendations of the Committee include enactment of a new Prevention of Corruption Bill and enactment of a new law regarding organisational structure as well as jurisdiction and powers of C.B.I.

(d) It has been decided to introduce a comprehensive Prevention of Corruption Bill in this Session of Parliament.

Central guidelines to States to end corruption

1958. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite clear guidelines given by the Centre, most of the State Governments have not taken any serious steps to elimnate corruption in administration;

(b) if so, the details of the Centre s guidelines issued in this regard to each State Government; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) State Governments are taking steps to prevent corruption. The guidelines issued to the State Governments stipulate the need for creating suitable vigilance machinery, appointment of Chief Vigilance Officers in sensitive and corruption prone departments and formulation of an action plan for anti-corruption efforts. The Central Government is in continuous correspondence with the State Governments regarding the efforts being made by the States in the matter.

Stepping Up installation of nuclear power plants

1959. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to step-up installation of additional nuclear power plants in the country, in view of the demonstrated competitive price of nuclear power generation; if so, what are the deterrents in implementation of such plants;

(b) whether the prototype studies of reactors of enhanced sizes of the order of 500 MW, have been completed; and

(c) if so, by when the commissioning of such power plants is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The 15-year Nuclear Power Profile (1985—2000) prepared by the Department of Atomic Energy envisages setting up of 12 units of 235 MWe and 10 units of 500 MWe capacity pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. One of the main constraints is the availability of investment resources to overcome which Government proposes to convert the Nuclear Power Board into a Corporation.

(b) Work on design and engineering of 500 MWe reactor is at an advanced stage.

(c) The first 500 MWe unit is likely to be commissioned during 1995-96.

Revision of advertisement rates on Doordarshan

1960. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to double the advertisement rate on Doordarshan; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what impact this revision will have on small advertisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir. However, the Doordarshan advertisement rates were recently rationalised and made operative from 1st March, 1987. The revised rate card is attached. [See Appendix CXLI, Annexure No. 82].

(b) It is too early to make any assessment of the impact as the rationalised rate-structure has been made operative only with effect from 1st March, 1987.

Figures of National Income

1961. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated figures of national income issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in January, 1987;

(b) the estimated figures of national income issued by Central Statistical Organisation in January, 1987; and

(c) the reasons for divergence, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) estimated the growth rate of national income as 4 per cent and the national income at 1970-71 price as Rs. 59,323 crores for the year 1985-86 in their Report on Currency and Finance released on 2nd January, 1987. However, in a footnote the report indicates "On the basis of more recent data relating to agricultural production, the growth in the net national product is estimated to be about 4.5 per cent".

(b) The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) issues the Quick Estimates of national income and related aggregates in January each year. These estimates for 1985-86 were issued on 16th January, 1987. According to these estimates the growth rate of national income for 1985-86 is placed at 5.1 per cent and the national income at 1970-71 prices at Rs. 60,143 crores.

(c) The RBI has estimated the growth rate of 4 per cent on the basis of estimated increase in agricultural and industrial production as available upto August, 1986. On the other hand, the CSO's estimates are based on the detailed analysis of current available data upto December, 1986.